

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

PROVINCIAL C.J.D. HEADQUARTERS
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NAIROBI

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When replying please quote our

DATE: 12TH FEBRUARY, 2013

REF: CID/SEC/1/2/10/A/VOL.X/24

ALL DIVCRIMES NAIROBI AREA

OC. FLYING SQUAD

OC. C.I.U

SECURITY BRIEF

TERRORIST THREATS

This is further to [REDACTED] letter ref. CID/SEC/1/2/10/A/VOL.X/22 dated 6th February, 2013.

AL-SHABAAB Operatives Abubakar Sharif alias MAKABURI, [REDACTED] alias [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are coordinating movement of weapons from [REDACTED] Refugee Camp to Majengo and [REDACTED] Mosque Al-Shabaab cell members in preparation for attacks.

MAKABURI is likely to bomb a building in SABA SABA area of Mombasa that houses Police officers of the Criminal Investigation Department (CID).

Precautionary security measures may need to be in place.

[REDACTED]
FOR: [REDACTED] NAIROBI AREA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Telegrams: CRIMINAL Nairobi
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Hotline Nairobi



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REF: CID/SEC/1/2/10/A/VOL.X/65

DATE: 15TH APRIL, 2013

OC. FLYING SQUAD UNIT,

ALL DCIO'S N/AREA

OC. C.I.U

SECURITY BRIEF

AL-SHABAAB ACTIVITIES

The NAIROBI cell of AL-Shabaab operatives whose members include [redacted] alias [redacted] alias [redacted] and [redacted] alias [redacted] who are currently in hiding, are planning for a revenge attacks following the recent killing of their member [redacted].

Meanwhile, ABUBAKAR SHARIF AHMED aka ABU MAKABURI has declared himself the AMIR of all the operatives in KENYA and has directed that all the groups be directly answered to him.

Elsewhere, former students of the late SALEH ALI SALEH NABHAN have formed the NABHAN brigade said to be the leading AL-QAEDA group in Somalia which includes Kenyans recruited and trained by NABHAN and HARUN FAZUL between 2006-2007. Among them is [redacted] (Kikuyu from [redacted] who is the head of the foreign fighters.

In view of the above, there is need for enhanced security alertness to pre-empt their intentions.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Telegrams: "POLICE"

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Ref.

SEC.POL.1/2/10/VOL./VIII/20



DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS

CENTRAL DIVISION

P.O. BOX [REDACTED]

NAIROBI

25TH JUNE, 2013

- ❖ DCIO CENTRAL ✓
- ❖ OCS CENTRAL
- ❖ OCS KAMUKUNJI
- ❖ OCS PARLIAMENT
- ❖ OCS KICC

SECURITY BRIEF

Abubakar Shariff alias Makaburi (Al-Shabaab operative in Mombasa County who assumed the role of late Aboud Rogo) has returned from Somalia and commenced surveillance on churches for terror attacks during the night prayers (Keshas) on unspecified dates. The attacks are to be carried out by a group of Somalia based Al-Shabaab hit squad known as "Mike One" supported by local operatives.

ALL STAPOLS - There is need for our officers to remain extra vigilant. Ensure enhanced security on all vital and vulnerable targets which include churches, hotels, embassies, and government buildings, social and public places.

[REDACTED]
CENTRAL

ALJAZEERA

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NATIONAL POLICE SERVICE

Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police
Nairobi Area C.I.D.

7 MAR 2014

RECEIVED

P.O. Box [REDACTED] NAIROBI.

Director Assistant Commissioner of Police
Nairobi Area C.I.D.

Telegrams: "CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS" NAIROBI.
Email: [REDACTED]
Tel: [REDACTED]

DIRECTORATE OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

CID/SEC/4/7/VOL.XXXIX/131

5th March, 2014

[REDACTED]

MOMBASA.

[REDACTED]

MANDERA.

[REDACTED]

NAIROBI.

[REDACTED]

GARISSA

[REDACTED]

MARSABIT.

[REDACTED]

LAMU.

[REDACTED]

KILIFI.

[REDACTED]

KISII.

THE INCREASING THREAT OF RADICALIZATION IN KENYA

Preamble

Radicalization in the Kenyan context has evolved over time. Radicalization is a process by which a section of Kenyans, usually young people, are introduced to an overtly ideological message and belief system that encourages them to shift from acceptable norms that are generally moderate and mainstream towards strong advocacy of very extreme views on similar subjects. Once radicalized, the individual feels obliged to use unlawful force and violence against people/property to further the political, religious and social objectives of the subject. The current threat of radicalization in the Kenyan context mainly emanates from extremist Muslim individuals and groups.

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Background

The roots of Islamic radicalization in Kenya can be attributed to the award of scholarships to young Kenyan Muslims to study religion in Saudi Arabia and returning to teach in madrassas. This move also saw Muslim scholars migrating to Kenya where they introduced new forms of Islamic practices, that is Salafism/Wahabism in contrast to the then predominant Sufi school of thought. With this school of thought a sort of Islamic revival was set off that in other parts of the world was characterized by violence. However, in Kenya, the revival was initially peaceful but gradually took the violent undertone experienced today, particularly after the 1998 bombing.

Proponents of violent extremism also took advantage of perceived injustice, marginalization and alienation by the Government to attract and recruit vulnerable youths to their cause. Consequently, the current threat of radicalization is largely connected to the desire by Al Qaeda, Al Shabaab and secessionist groups such as the MRC to create a significant pool of radicalized Kenyan youth, who could be easily deployed for terrorism missions and the perpetuation of secessionist aspirations. In the process, the groups have been able to recruit a considerable number of youth from the Coast, North Eastern and Nairobi as well as other parts of the Country, mainly through exploiting the youth's desire for purpose and significance, use of financial inducements and promises of better living.

Indeed, [REDACTED] has been quoted telling the youths in Majengo that instead of dying a shameful death as a thief, they would rather die for a greater cause in Somalia. The other objective is to influence youth of non-Arab and non-Somali origin owing to perceived stereotype that terrorists are mainly Muslims either of Arab or Somali extraction. Their success has further been exacerbated by the establishment of several Mosques across the Country, coupled with high poverty levels among the youth in the targeted areas.

Current Situation

The magnitude of the threat has been manifested in increased prevalence of radicalization centers particularly Masjid Musa and [REDACTED] Mosques in Mombasa [REDACTED] Mosque [REDACTED]. The mosques have been taken over forcefully by the radical youth after replacing the original moderate mosque committees with ones with extremist views. Their sermons delivered at such mosques mainly center on proclamation of *Jihadism* as the solution to perceived persecution of Muslims by the Government. Consequently, the 'clerics' have encouraged their followers to attack security personnel, the clergy, non-believers, up country people, and vital security installations in furtherance of their cause. They have also intensified their preaching through circulation of radicalization videos and leaflets in Mosques which often condemn the Government and Western countries for alleged killing of Muslims.

The other operative, who is believed to have played an indirect role is Sheikh Abubakar Ahmed Sharif aka by Abu Makaburi. He has been assessed as possible financier of radicalization and a link to other Al Qaeda outfits in the region. During the recent skirmishes at Musa Mosque, Makaburi constantly received updates on the on-going from his associates at the scene. He was in agreement with the hoisting of Al-Shabaab flag at the mosque as a show of defiance to the Government. He has directed that Sheikh [redacted] mosque alongside Sheikh [redacted] Mosque, both members of the Supreme Council of Imams and Preacher of Kenya (CIPK) and who are perceived to be moderate, be assassinated for alleged betrayal of the 'Muslim' cause has alerted the police. Other Sheikhs, who harbour extremist tendencies in coastal region include:

1. [redacted]
2. [redacted]
3. [redacted]
4. [redacted]
5. [redacted]
6. [redacted]
7. [redacted]
8. [redacted]
9. [redacted]
10. [redacted]
11. [redacted]
12. [redacted]

De-Radicalization Efforts

The Government has undertaken a number of measures to address the problem as follows:-

- The Service has had continuous influence programmes to counter radicalism at the Coast in partnership with the Council of Imams and Preachers of Kenya (CIPK). The influence programmes are designed to dissuade the youth from radicalism while at the same time giving them the correct interpretation of the Quran with regard to Jihad.
- The service, in collaboration with the [redacted] identified the key financiers and leaders of the youth groups who were arrested and interrogated in December, 2013 in Mombasa by the [redacted] and the [redacted] by teams from the National Intelligence Service and DCI. The exercise is still ongoing as the service is compiling a comprehensive Bio-Data on the key leaders and financiers.
- The service continues to monitor processes of radicalization, recruitment, and network formation to gain insight into radicalization trends and methods.
- A cabinet memo with full counter radicalization three-year strategy was prepared in 2012 but was not discussed due to preoccupation with the heightened terrorism threat targeting elections in 2012-2013.

Some of the known financiers of radicalization include:

- i. [REDACTED] a Kenyan of Pakistan origin and [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
- ii. [REDACTED] a Kenyan and a resident of Majengo. He is a [REDACTED] of the Muslim Youth Association, [REDACTED]
- iii. [REDACTED] a consistent financier of the group, operates a business named [REDACTED] area,
- iv. [REDACTED] an Assistant to [REDACTED] with whom currently co-ordinates a youth camp between Kilifi and Takaungi at [REDACTED]
- v. [REDACTED] a sponsor of Masjid Musa Group,
- vi. [REDACTED] is engaged [REDACTED] and attends teaching at Musa Mosque.

In the latest confrontation between the police and radicalized youth occurred on 2nd February, 2014 at Masjid Musa Mosque, Mombasa, organizers, among them [REDACTED] earmarked the event to be the start of Jihad in Mombasa. Several extremist Sheikhs from the Coastal Region and beyond had been lined up to give sermons on Jihad. They had also planned to conduct massive recruitment exercise of youth for further indoctrination and radicalization on Jihad issues. They also had with them flags associated with Al-Shabaab, which symbolized the installation of Sharia law. Based on this, the police stormed into the Mosque and arrested 129 people among them 21 minors.

During the operation the following items were recovered:

1. One AK 47 rifle wrapped in an Al-Shabaab flag and hidden in a toilet
2. One G3 Rifle, which had been snatched from the GSU office
3. Twenty three rounds of AK 47 ammunitions
4. Assorted crude weapons including Machetes and clubs
5. Four knives
6. Three laptops
7. Pamphlets Propagating for Jihad
8. Compact Disks (CDs) containing radical Jihadist messages

Out of the 129 arrested, so far, two have been identified as known local Shabaab operatives, namely, [REDACTED]

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Challenges

The Government, however, continues to face the following challenges in addressing the terrorism menace:-

- Widespread unemployment among the youth coupled with broken homes, increased poverty across the country, especially in slums, informal settlements and areas largely inhabited by Muslims,
- Perceived marginalization, especially in pastoralists areas, has alienated those communities and reduced their support for Government interventions and security measures.
- Poor infrastructure in areas such as Kwale, Marsabit and Isiolo has cushioned the extremists from security interventions and given them an opportunity to recruit, indoctrinate and radicalize, particularly through madrassas.
- There is increasing apathy among Muslim moderates and leadership on how best to address the problem of radicalization, which is further compounded by the lukewarm approach of SUPKEM and ICPIK on radicalization and the preaching *ihadism*.
- The difficulty in monitoring and controlling the internet which facilitates the building of personal contacts and networks that facilitate the radicalization process. The Internet has served as an ideal venue for recruitment and radicalization.
- Proliferation of radicalization centres across the Country, especially in Nairobi, Mombasa, Kwale, North Eastern, Marsabit, Isiolo and Kisii Counties.

Way Forward

The following measures need to be undertaken in dealing with the situation:

Immediate Measures

- Engage the Muslim leadership on working together with the Government to counter extremism.
- Enhance security measures to contain the threat
- Target the leadership-persons behind the radicalizations for prosecution.
- Engaging the Muslim community leaders to be more robust in addressing the problem.
- There is need for an all-inclusive and multipronged approach in dealing with the issue by incorporating other sectors of the Government in de-radicalization.
- Dealing with alleged/perceived historical injustices
- Dealing with economic hardships/unemployment
- Empowering youths to get good education that can make them employable.

Long Term Measures

- Adoption of the Counter Radicalization Strategy
- Engaging the youth in gainful employment
- Continuous monitoring and control of the internet

— There is need to intensify security measures on those behind radicalization besides engaging the Muslim community leaders to address the problem of radicalization.

Keep this office updated on the actions taken and their outcomes.



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ALJAZEERA

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29th APRIL 2014

Ref: CID/SEC/2/2/12/11/VOL.X/16

DIRECTORATE OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

ALL DCIO'S NAIROBI

SITUATION REPORT NO. 82/2014

Al-Shabaab operatives are planning simultaneous attacks on multiple targets in the country, through the use of suicide bombers, automatic gun fire and hostage taking. The timeline for the attacks is within seven days from 24.4.14. The targets include; the United Nations (UN) Headquarters in Gigiri, Nairobi as well as Western Embassies particularly the British High Commission and the Embassy of the United States of America, and targets in Mombasa. They are also planning attacks in Mogadishu and Kampala.

Some Kenyans who have been promoted through the Al-Shabaab ranks and are part of the elite 'Isysh Ayman' including; [REDACTED] alias [REDACTED] [REDACTED] alias [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are planning to enter the country for attacks. Meanwhile, individuals to participate in the attacks, who are of mixed Kenyan and Somali nationalities are already in place.

Meanwhile, Al-Shabaab leaders have been infuriated by the death of Abubakar Shariff alias Makaburi. They have vowed to carry out revenge attacks countrywide, but more specifically in Nairobi and Mombasa. They plan to attack Christian congregations and also kidnap Aid workers and moderate Muslim opinion leaders. Two cells comprising of seven operatives each have already been deployed in Nairobi and Mombasa. They are mostly composed of Somali nationals with fraudulently acquired Kenyan identification documents.

Intensify crackdown through the ongoing operation usalama watch.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
NAIROBI